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author also describes the insect, gives its life history, and suggests methods of control.—MEL. T. COOK.

Paleobotanical notes.—Miss HOLDEN[31] has investigated specimens of a conifer from the Trias of New Brunswick which she refers to *Voltzia coburgensis* Schaur. She finds that the foliage of this species is araucarian, the organization of the cone abietineous, and the anatomical structure intermediate between these two groups. This species of *Voltzia*, therefore, represents another early mesozoic form which may be regarded as transition from the Abietineae to the Araucarineae.

Miss BANCROFT[32] has added to the evidence of the uniformity of the mesozoic floras in describing some fossil gymnosperms obtained from the Jurassic of India. The cycadophyte remains are of the *Williamsonia* type, and the vegetative organs show a combination of the characters of Bennettitales and Cycadales.

Miss BANCROFT[33] has described a new stem genus (*Rhexoxylon*) from the later Paleozoic of South Africa. Its general structure suggests relationship with *Medullosa* and *Steloxylon*, and it seems certainly to be an addition to the Medulloseae. A peculiar feature is the character of the inner series of vascular strands, each one consisting of two parts, the outer small and normally oriented, the inner larger and inversely oriented, the two parts being almost in contact. An outer series of strands consists of normally oriented xylem. As contrasted with medullosean stems in general, the wood is compact, the medullary rays are uniseriate, and the pitting of the tracheids is biseriate.

SEWARD and Miss BANCROFT[34] have added to the list of species of Scottish Jurassic plants, describing new species in *Thinnfeldia*, *Brachyphyllum*, *Masculostrobus*, *Conites*, *Strobilites*, and *Cedroxylon*.

SEWARD[35] has published a memoir dealing with two collections of mesozoic plants: the principal one from Afghanistan, made by Mr. H. H. HAYDEN in 1907; the other from Turkistan, made by Mr. GRIESBACH. The composition of the Afghanistan flora is interesting, including the following great groups: Equisetales (several species of *Equisetites*), Filicales (one water fern and several true ferns, including a new genus, *Haydenia*, of Cyatheaceae), Ginkgoales (3 genera), Bennettitales (7 species, among them a new *Williamsonia* and a new *Nilssonia*),

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[31] HOLDEN, RUTH, Some fossil plants from Eastern Canada. Ann. Botany **27**: 243–255. *pls. 22, 23.* 1913.

[32] BANCROFT, NELLIE, On some Indian Jurassic gymnosperms. Trans. Linn. Soc. London II. Bot. **8**:69–86. *pls. 7–9.* 1913.

[33] BANCROFT, NELLIE, *Rhexoxylon africanum*, a new medullosean stem. *Ibid.* 87–103. *pls. 10, 11.* 1913.

[34] SEWARD, A. C., and BANCROFT, N., Jurassic plants from Cromarty and Sutherland, Scotland. Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh **48**:867–888. *pls. 1, 2.* 1913.

[35] SEWARD, A. C., Mesozoic plants from Afghanistan and Afghan-Turkistan. Mem. Geol. Surv. India N.S. **4**: no. 4. pp. 57. *pls. 7.* 1912.

5 species of *Podozamites* (3 of which are new), and Coniferales (5 species, among them a new *Cupressinoxylon*).

SEWARD,[36] in reporting upon a collection of fossil plants from the Wealden of Sussex, describes new species in *Lycopodites*, *Selaginellites*, *Hausmannia* (Dipteridineae), *Pelletieria* (a new genus of Schizaeaceae), *Teilhardia* (a new genus of ferns of uncertain affinity), *Dichopteris*, *Conites* (cones of uncertain affinity). In a general survey of the Wealden floras, the author concludes that "while there is a very close similarity between the Wealden flora of England and the corresponding floras in Eastern and Western North America, the number of cosmopolitan types is smaller than in the case of the Middle Jurassic floras."—J. M. C.

Chondriosomes and myelin forms.—The problem of the chondriosomes, or mitochondria, is approached from a new direction in a short article by LÖWSCHIN[37] who happened to notice the formation of myelin forms[38] from lecithin in a microscopic preparation. These myelin forms bore such a remarkable resemblance to chondriosomes that LÖWSCHIN made a careful examination of myelin forms secured from commercial lecithin. The following are some of the more important results: all the forms characteristic of chondriosomes were obtained and their size varied from structures easily seen with a low-power dry objective to those barely visible under the highest powers. In general, the size depends upon the mass of the material, the fineness of its division, and the chemical and physical characteristics of the surrounding medium; while the form is dependent upon the composition of the bodies, their surface tension, and the nature of the surrounding medium. It is to be noted that the elongated forms are found when there is streaming in the surrounding medium. The myelin forms may appear homogeneous or may show a finer structure, and the outer membrane may be liquid or may have more consistency. In many cases a longitudinal splitting, like that described by LEWITSKY for chondriosomes, was observed. The myelin forms arise, develop, and disappear. They may swell and flow together, forming homogeneous threads (*Chondriokonten*), from which are developed granular threads (*Chondriomiten*), which may then break up into single granules (mitochondria), and these again may form into chains. One can observe directly the formation of diplosomes and their division into two granules. The myelin forms, like chondriosomes, may be fixed by chromic acid, osmic acid, or formalin, but are destroyed by acetic acid.

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[36] SEWARD, A. C., Contribution to our knowledge of Wealden floras. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. **69**:85–116. *pls. 11–14.* 1913.

[37] LÖWSCHIN, A. M., Myelinformen und Chondriosomen. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **31**:203–209. 1913.

[38] By "myelin forms" is meant the emulsion forms which, under the action of emulsion-producing substances, form upon fatty acids.